

naught Hindenburg to the list of German ships destroyed. Official mention of the sinking of this giant ship, Germany's most recent addition to her navy, has not yet been made by the admiralty.

Admiral Beatty Greeted as Hero.
Admiral Beatty, whose wife is a daughter of the late Marshall Field, of Chicago, has returned to his home port, the hero of the great conflict. In the face of overwhelming odds, Beatty made a stand-up fight with his fleet of battle cruisers and light cruisers against the dreadnaughts of Germany until Jellicoe came to his rescue with England's first-line battle fleet.

Beatty was trapped. This is admitted. He circled southward in an attempt to cut off from its base what he supposed was a squadron of cruisers of his own class.

A low mist hung over the cruisers. The German battle line opened, and there, revealed to the British for the first time, was Germany's entire dreadnaught fleet. Beatty withdrew, but retreated fighting.

This was the first of the four phases through which the epochal battle passed as outlined at the admiralty. It was 2 1/2 Wednesday afternoon when the German and British battle cruisers first met, the admiralty says.

When the fleet sighted Beatty immediately started to cut the Germans off from their base. Beatty discovered the German battle line on his left, having behind the enemy cruisers and then came the second phase of the battle with first-line German ships and battle cruisers fighting against British battle cruisers.

At this stage the Germans outnumbered the British, admiralty officers said.

No 17-Inch Guns.

But not only were there no seventeen-inch guns in evidence, but only one Zeppelin was present—the L-24—and this was damaged and forced to retire.

Most of the firing was at a range of from five to six miles. This is remarkably close range and has probably necessitated by the mists.

The main point made by the admiralty is that a portion of the British fleet met the entire German fleet and forced it to retire.

Both British and German submarines took part in the combat. The British warship Marlborough got into a host of submarine torpedoes. She dodged twice, but was struck by a fourth. The Marlborough reached port later, despite her damage.

With the battle between the German dreadnaughts and the lighter British ships raging furiously, Admiral Beatty sent his battle cruisers to the rescue. Pounding through the seas with men waiting at the guns for action, Jellicoe made his dash toward what British seamen hoped was the German battle line for mastery of the sea. Then came the third phase of the battle.

With battleship ranged against battleship, dreadnaught against dreadnaught, and torpedo boats and submarines making sallies against each other, the battle approached its climax. At this phase the Germans lost two dreadnaughts and the British none, it was pointed out at the admiralty.

Darkness began to fall. On the horizon rose the smoke and glare of more than a score of burning or sinking ships. Men clung to rats or pieces of wreckage about which shells still still rattling monsters continued to fall.

Water Thick With Dead.

The water was thick with dead. At 5:20 it was too dark for action of the larger vessels and the battle entered its fourth phase.

This phase—and the final action—was marked by vicious attacks by submarines and torpedo boats ranged in regular battle lines. The fleet boats charged again and again. The Germans countered each British attack with a dash of their small ships. Before the engagement was over, eight British destroyers had been sunk. But in these charges the admiralty said, not a single German torpedo found its mark against a British battleship.

The entire German high seas fleet was involved when Jellicoe arrived. The torpedo attacks had been completed and the German fleet withdrew. Jellicoe remained on the scene of battle during the remainder of the night. On Thursday morning there was no sign of the German fleet.

The exact loss of life is as yet unknown at the admiralty. In such cases as the *Invincible*, *Queen Mary*, and other ships were blown up by torpedoes or gunfire the loss was approximately total. In other cases where the ships sank from leaks, many crew members escaped on rafts. The number of numbers has been reported, and some have been returned to home ports.

The Germans suffered heavy losses among crews of the destroyers owing to explosions. Many of these vessels were sunk by mines sown by their own fleet. While retreating the Germans threw out mines. The British cruisers then forced the enemy destroyers into the mine fields, resulting in their destruction.

80,000 Tons, German Loss.

The English lost ships of a total tonnage of 125,000, as against a tonnage loss of 80,000 by the enemy.

Word is anxiously awaited as to the truth of the statement that eight German battleships, cut off from their base, were forced to take refuge in Danish waters.

If this is true they will be obliged to leave or perish.

The appalling feature of the battle was the great loss of life. The Queen Mary carried down by officers and men. Eight hundred were lost on board the battle cruiser *Indefatigable*, and 750 on the armored cruiser *Black Prince*. With the exception of her captain, a lieutenant, and three men, none of the 750 was saved on the battle cruiser *Invincible*, which sank. Rear Admiral Arbuthnot was lost with the 750 men of the *Indefatigable*.

On the German side the losses in men reached at least 5,000.

PORTSMOUTH, England, June 4.

Portsmouth was England's spot of sorrow last night.

On many streets there was hardly a house from which a light shone, even from windows that did not look out into the night toward the waters which have claimed a husband, rather, son or sweetheart.

All day long relatives of men aboard the ships of England's high seas fleet stood on the docks or about the port commander's office anxiously awaiting the arrival of some boat or a dispatch that would bring them news. But more than a dozen ships and hundreds of men who called this port home, will never return.

The official announcement from the port commander's office blasted the little hope that remained, following first reports of the disaster yesterday. The announcement was brief. It stated that the loss of officers and crews was complete.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

The forecast for the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia—Probably fair tonight and Monday; moderate temperature; light variable winds.

TEMPERATURES.

(U. S. Weather Bureau.)
8 a. m. 61
9 a. m. 65
10 a. m. 68
11 a. m. 71

TIDE TABLES.

(U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.)
High tides—10:18 a. m., height 2.5.
Low tides—5:11 p. m., height 0.1.
10:31 p. m., height 2.1.

SUN AND MOON TABLES.

Sun rose 4:42 Sun sets 7:30
Moon rise 7:44 a. m. Moon sets 10:37 p. m.
Light automobile lights at 7:00 p. m.

Control of Seas Safe, British Papers Assert

LONDON, June 4.—While expressing the view that Britain's control of the seas is unshaken, the British press expresses some dissatisfaction today. Writers in the various papers here are not willing to concede a German victory, but they point out defects in the British navy.

Special interest is expressed in the Zeppelin used in conjunction with the German fleet, the press recognizing their superior value for scouting purposes, and asking why the British navy has not been so equipped.

The general tone of the papers, however, is optimistic, and most of them quote the rosy-colored reports being sent out by Berlin.

Calls for Fisher's Return.

The Daily News calls for the return of Lord Fisher, formerly first sea lord of the admiralty, to the head of the navy.

"No single event," says the newspaper, "would more effectively counteract the danger of a diminution of confidence in the navy, if it exists, than the return of Lord Fisher, who in time of peace brought the navy to a state of unexampled efficiency. The country needs him in this urgent hour."

The Weekly Dispatch makes the same demand, saying:

"The answer is found in one word—'Zeppelin.'"

"Put Fisher in his right place, at the head of the admiralty, being Jellicoe to the fleet, to advise his old chief, and give his fleet over to his younger men," the Dispatch continues.

No Grounds for Depression.

More optimistically, the Pall Mall Gazette remarks:

"When the two official announcements are put together and compared with the German version there certainly is no ground for depression as to the actual effects of the engagement or its portentous effects on the situation at large. Our losses in ships were greater than the enemy's. The loss which no philosophy will assume is that of the officers and crews of the sunk vessels. For the vast majority of whom it is impossible to entertain any hopes of survival."

"Command of the seas has not been affected by the events of the week."

The Standard says that, taking the German version, it would seem that the British fleet suffered more heavily than the Germans in material and men, but it declares the British

fleet remains in command of the sea, notwithstanding its losses.

The Globe says:

"We succeed seriously in the great sea fight. But at the hands of a greatly inferior force the Germans have had a mauling which will probably discourage them from further adventures of this sort, and when their losses are analyzed they seem to be but little inferior to our own. The battle of Jutland is for us a misfortune, but it is not for us a defeat, and it does not modify the strategic position in any degree whatsoever."

Says Gerald Finerie, in the Daily Chronicle:

"British command of the sea is not shaken, even if the extreme claims of the enemy be admitted."

Churchill Confident.

Winston Churchill, former first lord of the admiralty, and now the admiralty's most severe critic, declares that England emerges from the North Sea battle with her command of the seas strengthened, rather than weakened.

England, Churchill pointed out, can afford to stand her losses, though they were very heavy, while the German casualties have seriously crippled the Kaiser's sea forces.

"I have had an opportunity of examining the reports of the admirals and information in possession of the admiralty," said Churchill. "From my perusal of these, the following facts seem established:

"First—That the naval supremacy of the British fleet in the North Sea is upon superdreadnaughts. Of these first rank units we lost one—the *Queen Mary*. There is no doubt that the Germans lost at least one comparable to the *Queen Mary*, which in view of our preponderance of strength, means a relatively heavy loss for the Germans."

"Second—Of the second order vessels, we lost the *Indefatigable* and *Invincible*. A dreadnaught of the German Westphalia type would be comparable to the loss of either. The sinking of the two brand new German cruisers *Wesbaden* and *Elbing* is a more grievous loss to the enemy than the sinking of the British officers' Black Prince, Defence, and Warrior, since we possess more vessels of this type than the Germans. We also gained in destroyer casualties, being stronger."

"Third—Our margin of superiority has been in no way impaired. The dispatch of troops to the Continent should continue with the utmost freedom. The enemy's battered condition being additional security."

Germans Sought Battle Is Berlin Press' View

BERLIN, June 4.—Berlin newspapers, commenting on the naval battle, say the German navy longed for this sea fight for twenty-two months. Admiral von Hofe describes the course of the battle in the following manner:

"The German high seas fleet was steaming northward with its scouts pushed forward in all directions, when the British high seas fleet appeared from the direction of Scotland in full strength and confident that it was about to gain the mastery of the North Sea. Great Britain's allies had clearly pointed out the inadequacy of her blockade and demanded stronger pressure."

"Great Britain's first step was to send out the fleet, but, as in the action of January, 1915, German skill and accurate timing stood the test in a superior action against the heavy caliber guns of the British dreadnaughts. The Ger-

man torpedo flotillas first successfully attacked the British ships of line, and the British used their superiority in an attempt to cut off the retreat of the Germans to the south with their fastest and strongest cruisers. They then attacked continuously during the night by sudden dashes of their torpedo defenses worked splendidly as shown by the heavy losses incurred by the British flotillas."

Loss 23,000 Tons.

Captain von Kuhl Jetter, writing in the Lokai Anzeiger, estimates the total German losses at 23,000 tons and the British losses at 125,000 tons, with the loss in big ships at 13,000 tons for the Germans and 10,000 for the British.

"Great Britain, since the beginning of the war," says Captain Jetter, "has used her sideboard the test in a superior number of them. This permits the conclusion that the home fleet was composed of only the latest and best ships."

How Nuxated Iron Helped Me To Whip Frank Moran

Jess Willard Tells Secret of His Easy Victory. Also reveals hitherto untold secret of his great triumph over Jack Johnson; Says Iron is Greatest of all Strength Builders.

Ordinary Nuxated Iron will often increase the strength and endurance of delicate, nervous folks 200 per cent in two weeks time.



SPECIAL NOTE.—Dr. E. Sauer, a well known physician who has studied widely in both this country and Europe, is especially employed to make a thorough investigation into the real secret of the great muscular power and endurance of Jess Willard, and the marvelous value of nuxated iron as a strength builder.

NEW YORK.—Upon being interviewed at his apartment in the Colonial Hotel, Mr. Willard said: "Yes, I have a chemical test to study the value of different foods and products as to their power to produce great strength and endurance, both of which are as necessary in the prize ring. On his recommendation I have often taken nuxated iron and I have particularly advocated the free use of iron by all those who wish to obtain great physical and mental power. Without it, I am sure that should never have been able to whip Jack Johnson so completely and easily as I did, and while training for my bout with Frank Moran, I regularly took nuxated iron, and I am certain that it was a most important factor in my winning the fight so easily." Continuing, Dr. Sauer said, "Mr. Willard's case is only one of hundreds which I could cite from my own personal experience which proves conclusively the astonishing power of nuxated iron to restore strength and vitality even in most complicated chronic conditions."

Not long ago a man came to me who was nearly half a century old, and asked me to give him a preliminary examination for life insurance. I was astonished to find him with the blood pressure of a boy of 30 and as full of vigor, vim and vitality as a young man. In fact a young man he really was, notwithstanding his age. The secret he said was taking iron-nuxated iron had filled him with renewed life. At 20 he was in bad health; at 40 careworn and nearly all in. Now at 50 a miracle of vitality and his face beaming with the buoyancy of youth. As I have said a hundred times over, iron is the greatest of all strength builders. If people would only throw away patent medicines and nauseous concoctions and take simple nuxated iron, I am convinced that the lives of thousands of persons might be saved, who now die

I consider that plenty of iron in my blood is the secret of my great strength, power and endurance.

Jess Willard

The German sailors have never understood the British navy, but have considered it the best of all except the Germans. Today we know that we can accomplish more than the British, and Great Britain is not what she believed herself to be—ruler of the seas."

No Decisive Factor.

The Tageblatt comments briefly that "the British losses represent no decisive factor, but a severe blow."

The Berlin Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says:

"The news of the splendid success of our high seas fleet will cause great enthusiasm everywhere that German hearts beat. At the first encounter between the main British battle fleet and our sea forces, an encounter until now carefully avoided by the British, we have carried the day, although the enemy was able to enter battle with a strong superiority in ships. The extraordinarily heavy losses inflicted on the enemy include a number of his most formidable and newest ships, which now lie at the bottom of the sea. Our fleet naturally also suffered losses, but they are insignificant compared with the weakening of the British forces."

"From the beginning of the war the officers and crews of our fleet longed for an opportunity to show their strength against their chief enemy. They have been able to show on a great scale how well founded were our expectations of the German navy, and determination. The first great sea battle has ably demonstrated the excellent quality of the German naval forces."

AMSTERDAM, June 4.—The Dutch press, and nation are strongly inclined to regard the German official statement of the North Sea battle with reserve.

The Rotterdam Nieuwblad points out that the German statement concludes by saying the German fleet returned to its harbors, thus indicating that the fleet was unable to remain at sea.

The Rotterdam Courant regards British official silence as probably an unfavorable sign.

TWO DEAD OFFICERS WELL KNOWN HERE

Reports of the death of Admiral Horace Hood and Capt. Charles Fitzgibbon, former naval attaches of the British embassy here, in the fight with the German fleet Wednesday, are deeply sorrow in official, diplomatic and social circles today.

Admiral Hood, commanding the battle cruiser *Invincible*, was in command of the squadron which was engaged by the German fleet. Captain Sowerby was in command of the battle cruiser *Indefatigable*.

Both officers were prominent officially and socially in Washington.

Admiral Hood served as naval attaché of the British embassy from 1907 to 1908. He was married while attached to the embassy here to Mrs. George Nickerson, daughter of President Taft.

He had two sons, one born in 1910, and the other in 1914, are with their mother in England.

After leaving Washington, Admiral Hood served as naval attaché at the British embassy in London, and was secretary to the first lord of the British admiralty at the outbreak of the war.

Admiral Hood was a descendant of the celebrated Admiral Hood, one of the British naval heroes of the eighteenth century.

Captain Sowerby served as naval attaché of the British embassy in Washington from 1908 to 1912. He was a bachelor, young and prominent socially. He was a member of the Metropolitan Club and the Washington Riding and Hunt Club. While serving at the British embassy he was assigned to go to the coronation of King Edward in 1911 in attendance upon the representative of the United States.

Both officers were comparatively young men for the important naval posts they held. Admiral Hood was forty-six years old and Captain Sowerby was thirty-eight.

The British embassy has made inquiries in London to learn details of their death.

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TWO PERSONS ADD TO IPPOLITO FUND

Eleven Dollar Contributions Today Bring Total Nearer Thousand Dollar Mark.

Two contributions, one for \$10 and the other for \$1, were added to the Ippolito fund today.

This makes a total of \$236.40 thus far voluntarily contributed by readers of The Times to the fund being raised for the relief of the crossing policeman who risked his life to save a little child at Seventh and F streets.

A total of \$53.50 is needed to make the Ippolito fund an even \$1,000. Commissioner Brownlow and others interested in running the fund up to \$1,000 today expressed the belief that the needed \$46.50 would be contributed by the middle of this week.

The efforts to raise money will cease when \$1,000 is contributed, they said today.

The \$10 contribution received today came from E. F. Droop, while the \$1 donation was sent by a man who prefers to be known merely as "L. R. C."

Both contributors said they wanted to add their donations to help run the fund up to \$1,000.

More Marines to Go To Santo Domingo

Secretary of the Navy Daniels today ordered several hundred marines to Santo Domingo to protect American lives and property in the revolution now in progress there.

The Navy Department issued the following announcement:

"In order that adequate force may be available for the protection of foreign property in Santo Domingo, additional marines will be sent from New Orleans to the Hancock to Admiral Caperton."

The Hancock, a marine transport, is at Vera Cruz. It will proceed at once to New Orleans.

It is probable the re-enforcements carried on the Hancock will be sent to Puerto Plata, where all available marines were landed after United States Minister Russell reported the American consulate had been robbed.

Revolution has been in progress in Santo Domingo since President Jimenez was forced to resign several weeks ago. There are now more than 2,000 marines in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

Commencement On At Trinity College

The Rev. John W. Melody preached the baccalaureate sermon in Trinity College Chapel this morning, marking the beginning of the commencement exercises at that institution.

Of the thirty-six graduates five are from Washington and vicinity. The Misses Esther Garner, Margaret M. Lang, Elizabeth F. Wilson, and Florence J. Wimsatt are from Washington, and Miss Kathleen Smith is from Riverdale, Md.

Tomorrow there will be a Shakespeare tercentenary festival by the dramatic society.

Flowers for June Brides.
Choice home-grown flowers and artistic decorations furnished by Gude, 1214 F St.—Adv.

100 Spring COATS of corduroy in most shades; elderdown chinchillas; mixtures. Were \$6.95 to \$10. MONDAY FOR ONLY \$2.98	MILTON R. NEY Women's Specialty Store, 801 PA. AVE. N. W. THE POPULAR PRICE CORNER	150 White Golfine and Corduroy Skirts In white, rose, tan and blue; most all sizes. Were \$2.98. MONDAY FOR ONLY \$1.98
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Yes, There Are Lots of Suit Sales But Only One Like This

Every Suit In the House Must Go—These Prices Will Do It

On Account of the Actual Loss on Each Suit, We Must Make a Small Charge for Any Necessary Alterations.

Serge, Gabardine and Poplin Suits Strictly all-wool. Navy, black and most all colors. Nearly all sizes. Were \$15, \$16.50 and a few that were more. Monday For Only \$5	Mannish Serge, Fine Poplin and Gabardine Suits Tailored and Fancy Trimmed Styles Were \$19.75 and \$24.75 Monday For Only \$7.50	Taffeta Silk and the Finest Cloth Suits —in fact, any Spring Suit in the house. Were \$29.75 & \$35.00 Monday For Only \$10
New Voile and Cotton Summer Dresses \$5.95 and \$7.95 Crisp, new models, some plain, others with plenty of "frills." Values as you expect at Neys.	New Summer Blouses Real \$1.50 and \$3.00 values in Voile and Organza. Many models, cleverly trimmed. 98c, \$1.98 White, flesh tint, and colors, in Georgette Crepe and Crepe de Chine. \$3 values for Only \$1.98	Just in—Graduation Dresses of White \$8.50, \$11.50 \$15 Some of the prettiest and daintiest White Dresses you have ever seen. Fresh and new in up-to-the-minute styles. Get first choice Monday.
50 Dresses Including Evening Dresses. Pretty models, in nets, voiles, taffeta silk, and serges. Some slightly soiled. Were \$10, \$12.50, \$15, \$19.75. Only \$5		

Milton R. Ney, 801 Pa. Ave. N. W.